



2011 Military Health System Conference

How IHI Promotes Learning Systems and Knowledge Management

The Quadruple Aim: Working Together, Achieving Success

Carol Beasley, Institute for Healthcare Improvement, Cambridge, MA

January 26, 2011





Agenda

- A few words about IHI
- Learning strategies tied to stage of design
- Examples:
 - Pilot testing
 - Collaborative learning
 - Scale-up and spread
- Questions and discussion



Our Goals Are...

The IOM's Six Aims for the Health Care System:

- *Safe* – no needless deaths
- *Effective* – no needless pain or suffering
- *Patient-Centered* – no helplessness in those served or serving
- *Timely* – no unwanted waiting
- *Efficient* – no waste
- *Equitable* – for all



We Do This By...

- Building the Will for Change
- Cultivate Promising Improvement Ideas
- Putting those ideas into action through effective Execution

Some of Our Groundbreaking



Initiatives Around Lives Campaigns

- IHI Open School for Health Professions
- The Triple Aim
- The Improvement Map & Passport
- STAAR (STate Action on Avoidable Rehospitalizations)
- TCAB (Transforming Care at the Bedside)
- Safer Patients Initiative (UK)
- Scottish Patient Safety Programme
- Chronic Care Initiative (Indian Health Service)
- How Do They Do That?
- WIHI



IHI CORE APPROACH

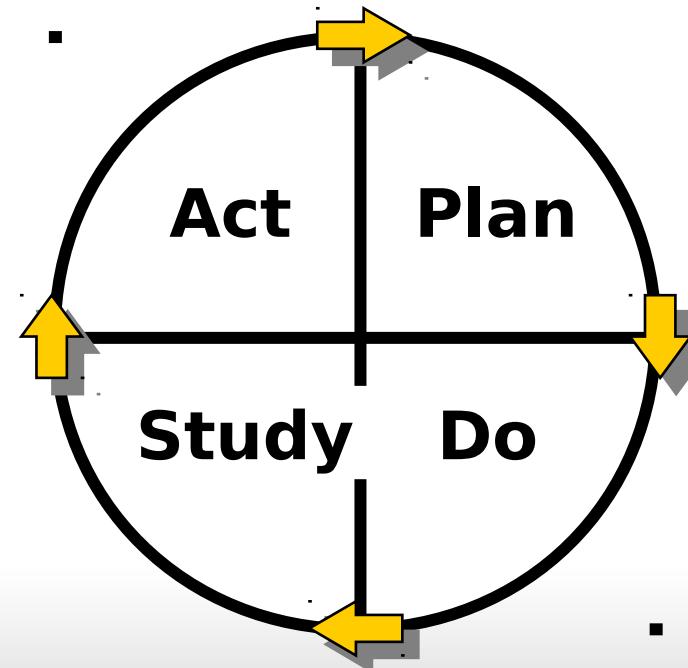


Model for Improvement



Also known as:

- Shewhart Cycle
- Deming Cycle
- Learning and Improvement Cycle





FROM PROTOTYPE TO SCALE

Where Should a Project Start?



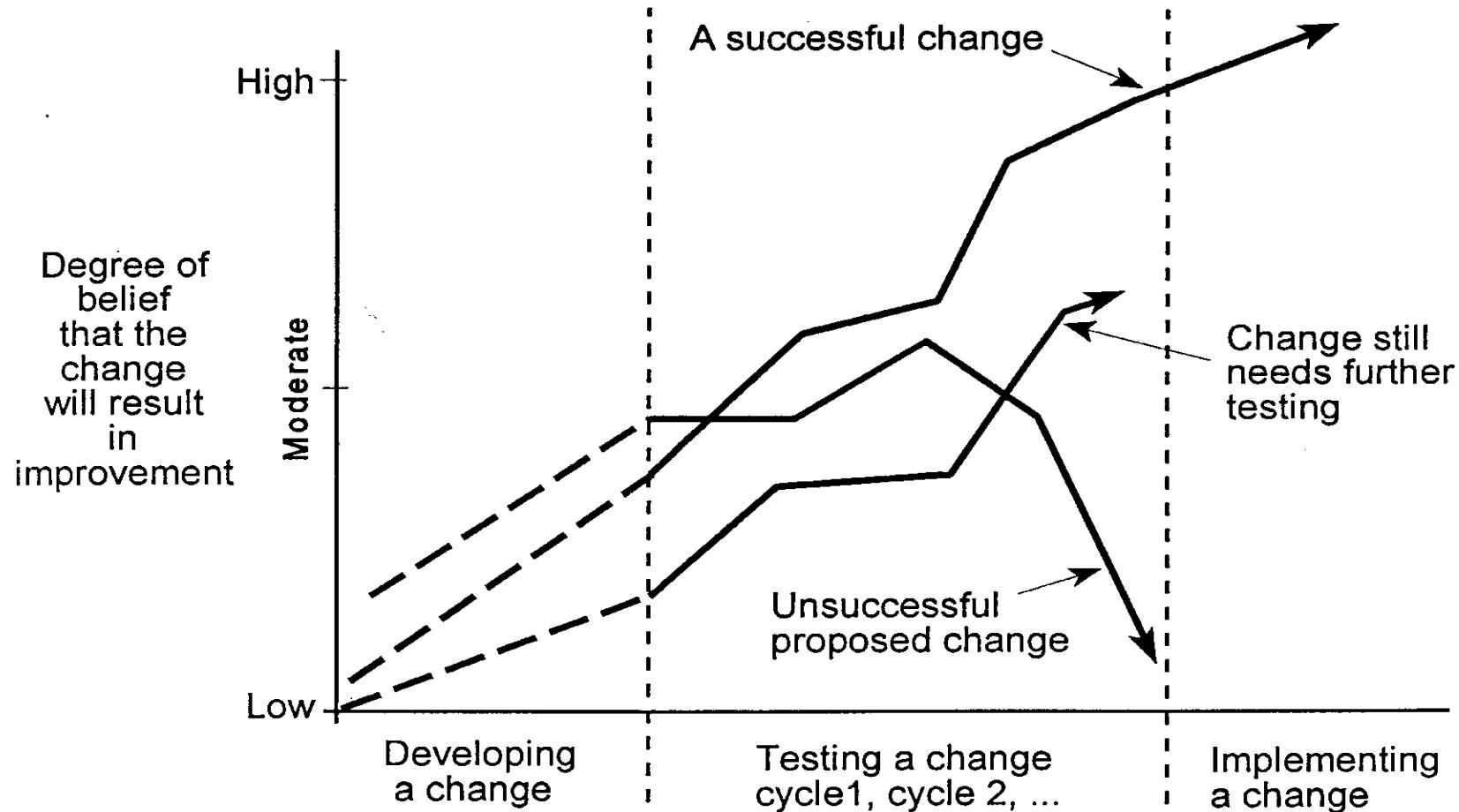
- Do we have design targets?
- Do we have ideas that will achieve these design targets?
- What is our degree of belief that these ideas will give us the desired results?

High degree of belief → adapt and spread ideas

Moderate degree of belief → test promising ideas

Low degree of belief → generate new ideas

Degree of Belief that Changes Will Result in Improvement



The Improvement Guide, page 97

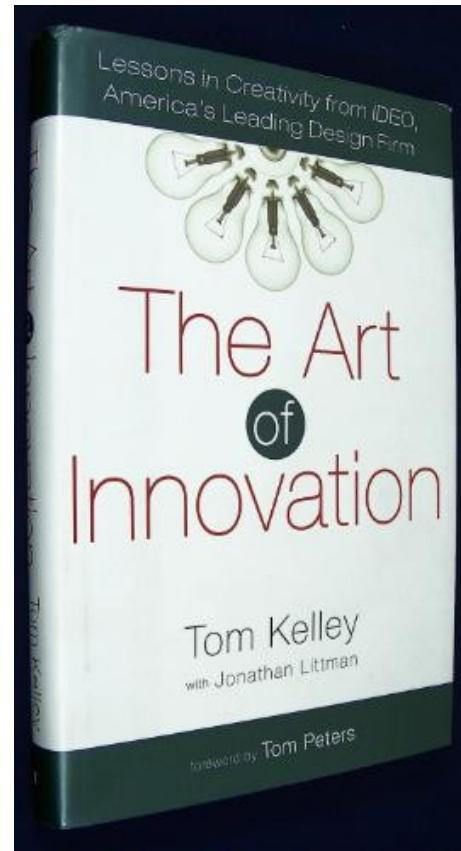


Methods for Generating New Ideas

- Change Concepts
- Using Technology
- Critical Thinking
- IDEO Brainstorming
- Metaphorical Thinking
- Observation
- Provocation
- Prototyping
- Idealized Design



Innovation and Work Redesign



<http://theartofinnovation.com/purchase.htm>

IDEO

Change Concepts

(The Improvement Guide, p. 293-359).

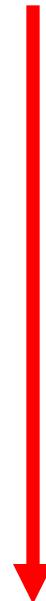


- A. Eliminate Waste
- B. Improve Work Flow
- C. Optimize Inventory
- D. Change the Work Environment
- E. Enhance the Producer/Customer Relationship
- F. Manage Time
- G. Manage Variation
- H. Design Systems to Avoid Mistakes
- I. Focus on a Product/Service



Moving from Concepts to Ideas

Conceptual, Vague, Strategic



Specific Ideas, Actionable

Improve



Redesign process



Move steps in the process closer together



Move order receipt and
warehouse closer together



Move the fax that receives orders
into the warehouse

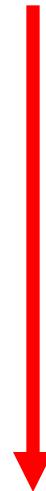


Write a work order to have the fax
moved on Monday



Moving from Concepts to Ideas

Conceptual, Vague, Strategic



Specific Ideas, Actionable

Improve process to reduce anxiety



Give patients and families access to information



Use beepers for family and friends waiting



Make beepers available to families of all surgery patients next week.

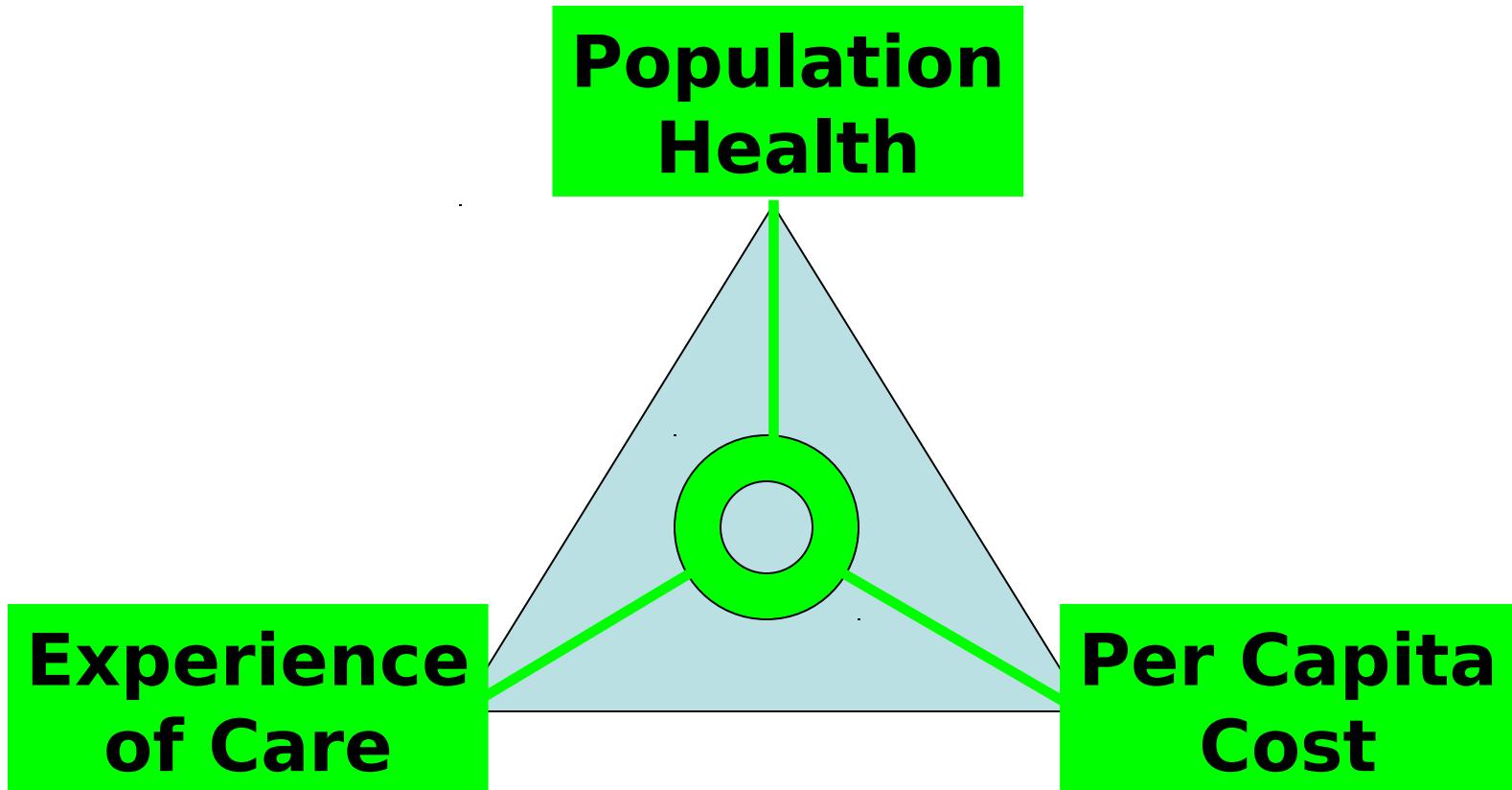
	Building Will	Developing Ideas	Execution
R&D / Prototype Phase		Concept Design / Driver Diagram, Diagnostic Tools, Measures & Design Targets, Prototype Testing Plan	
Early Pilot Testing Phase	New Concepts and Innovative Ideas: focus on building will in the innovators and early adopters (need 8 to 10 sites/orgs)	Promising Change Ideas (to reach the Aim / Design Targets)	Testing Components of the Concept Design and Testing Clusters of Components (may need more R&D)
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Spread Phase	Success Stories: focus on will of the early adopters and early majority	How-to Guides & Protocols	Collaborative Learning (BTS Model), Spread Model, Scale-up Model, Campaign Model
Full Scale	Policies and Regulations: focus on building will for the late majority	How-to Guides & Protocols	Policies, Regulations and Payment Reform + Spread Resources and Models



PILOT TESTING AND LEARNING SYSTEM

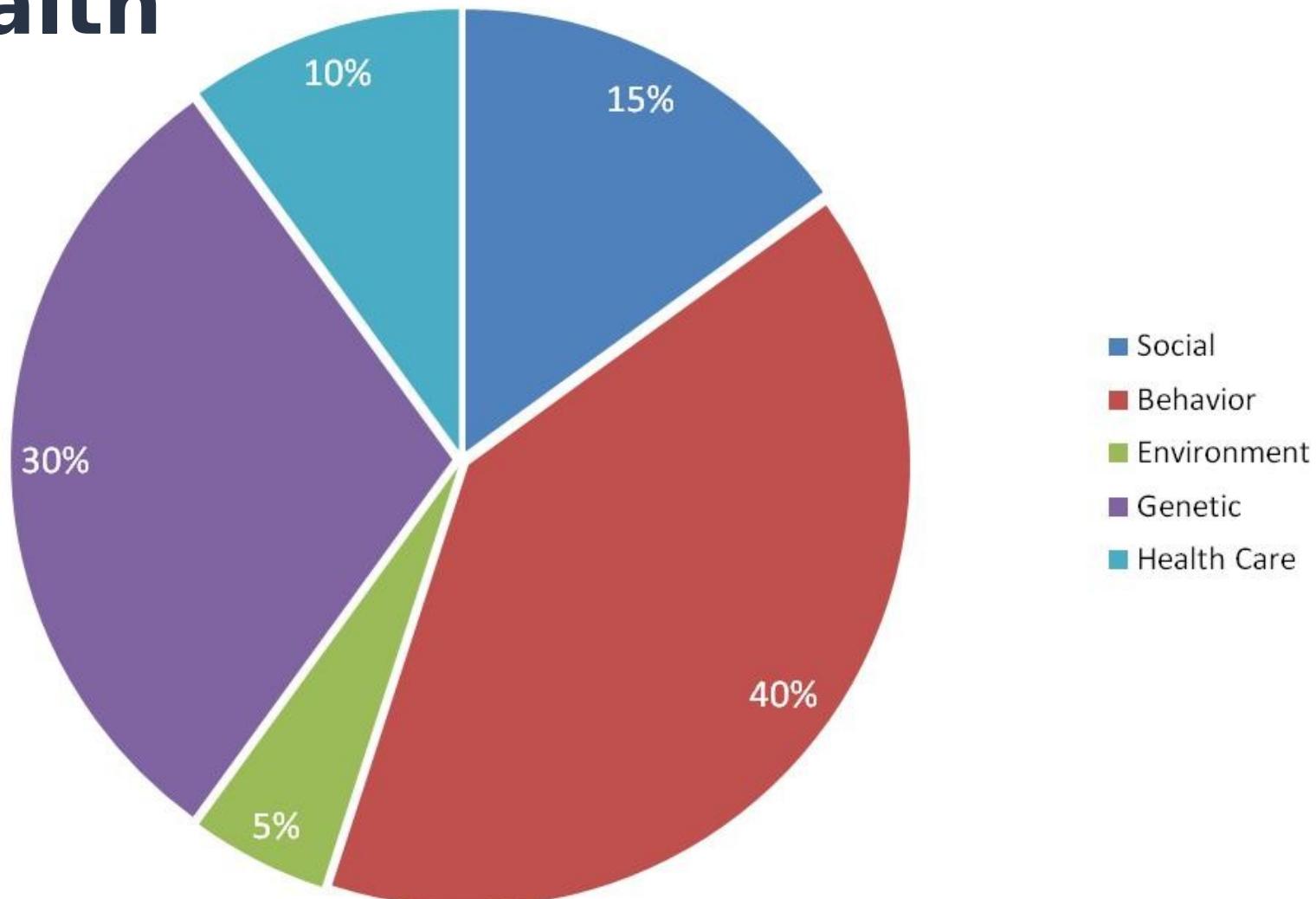


Three Dimensions of Value





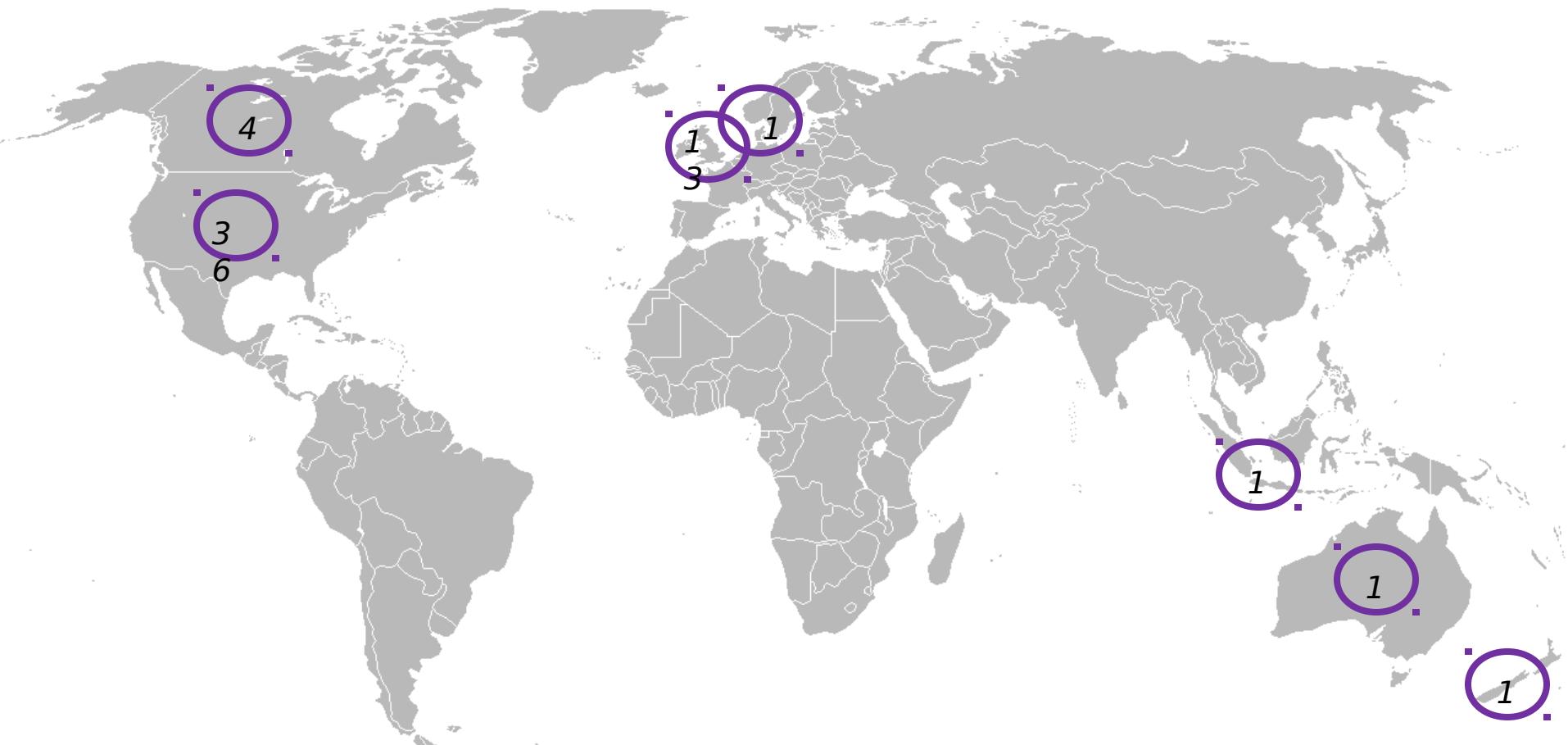
Leading Determinants of Health



Source: McGinnis, JM et al Health Affairs
Apr2002



Triple Aim Prototyping Sites



North American Triple Aim Prototyping Sites



- **Health Plans**
 - Blue Cross Blue Shield of Michigan (MI)
 - CareOregon (OR)
 - Essence Healthcare (MO)
 - Capital Health Plan
- **Integrated Delivery Systems (w/ Health Plans)**
 - HealthPartners (MN)
 - Martin's Point Health Care (ME)
 - Presbyterian Healthcare (NM)
 - Southcentral Foundation (AK)
 - Vanguard Health System
 - Wellstar Health System (GA)
- **Public Health Department**
 - *Pueblo Health Department (CO)
- **Social Services**
 - Common Ground (NY)
- **State Initiative**
 - Vermont Blueprint for Health (VT)
- **Regional Partner**
 - Cedar Rapids, Iowa
 - Michigan Health Information Alliance
- **Independent Physician Association**
 - Taconic IPA (NY)
- **Employers/Businesses**
 - QuadGraphics/QuadMed (WI)
- **Integrated Delivery Systems (w/o Health Plans)**
 - Allegiance Health (MI)
 - Bellin Health (WI)
 - Caldwell Memorial Hospital (NC)
 - CaroMont Health System (NC)
 - Cape Fear Valley (NC)
 - Cincinnati Children's Hospital Medical Center (OH)
 - Erlanger Health System (TN)
 - Fort Healthcare (WI)
 - Genesys Health (MI) (Ascension)
 - *Palmetto Health (South Carolina)
 - St. Charles Health System (formerly Cascade) (OR)
 - *Sinai Health System (IL)
- **Safety Net**
 - Contra Costa Health Services (CA)
 - Health Improvement Partnership of Santa Cruz County (CA)
 - Hidalgo Medical Services (NM)
 - North Colorado Health Alliance (CO)
 - Primary Care Coalition Montgomery County (MD)
 - Queens Health Network (NY)
 - Regional Primary Care Coalition (MD)
- **Canada**
 - Central East Local Health Integration Network (LHIN)
 - Hamilton Niagara Haldimand Brant (LHIN)
 - Saskatchewan Ministry of Health
 - British Columbia Partners



Components of a Learning System

for Pilot Testing

1. System level aims and measures
2. Explicit theory or rationale for system changes
3. Segmentation of the population
4. Use informative cases: “Act for the individual learn for the population”
5. Learn by testing changes sequentially
6. Learning during scale-up and spread
7. Periodic review

From Tom Nolan PhD, IHI

Potential Triple Aim Outcome

Measures 11/09

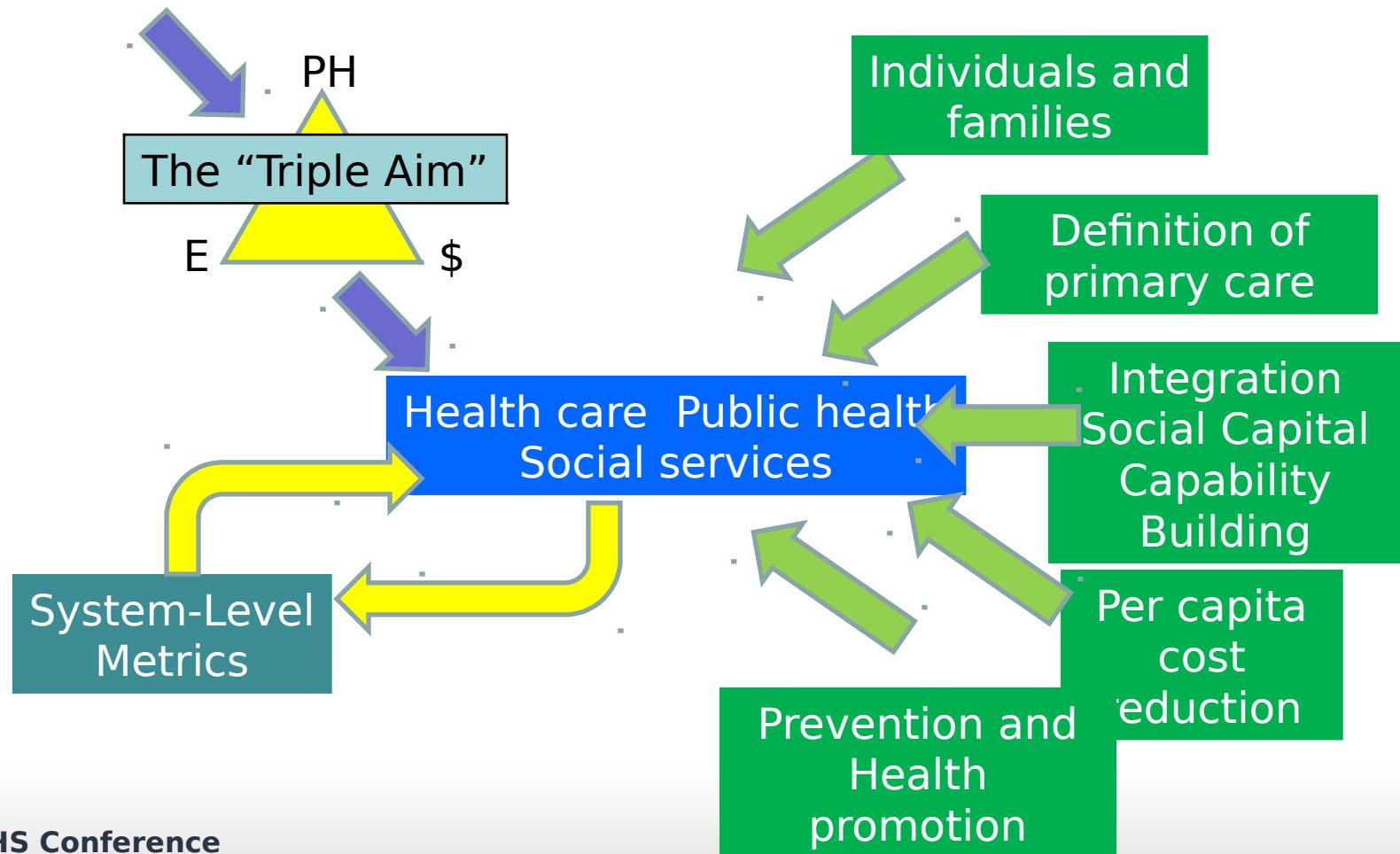
Dimension	Measure
Population Health	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Health/Functional Status: single-question (e.g. from CDC HRQOL-4) or multi-domain (e.g. SF-12, EuroQol)2. Risk Status: composite health risk appraisal (HRA) score3. Disease Burden: Incidence (yearly rate of onset, avg. age of onset) and/or prevalence of major chronic conditions; summary of predictive model scores4. Mortality: life expectancy; years of potential life lost; standardized mortality rates. <i>Note: Healthy Life Expectancy (HLE) combines life expectancy and health status into a single measure, reflecting remaining years of life in good health. See http://reves.site.ined.fr/en/DFLE/definition/</i>
Patient Experience	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Standard questions from patient surveys, for example:<ul style="list-style-type: none">-Global questions from US CAHPS or How's Your Health surveys-Experience questions from NHS World Class Commissioning or CareQuality Commission-Likelihood to recommend2. Set of measures based on key dimensions (e.g., US IOM Quality Chasm aims: Safe, Effective, Timely, Efficient, Equitable and Patient-centered)
Per Capita Cost	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Total cost per member of the population per month2. Hospital and ED utilization rate



Design of a Triple Aim

Enterprise

Define “Quality” from
the perspective of an individual member
of a defined population





Components of a Learning System for Pilot Testing

1. System level aims and measures
2. Explicit theory or rationale for system changes
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Frank

Frank is a 79 year old widower with Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD), Heart Failure, and Diabetes. He lives alone. Frank is very anxious as he is often very breathless and feels unable to manage. He has phoned the practice of his primary care physician on several occasions requesting a home visit and over the last year he has frequently been taken to the local emergency department, after he has dialed 911. He has been admitted to hospital on 7 occasions in the last year and now keeps a small packed suitcase by his chair.



Frank's Diagnosis

- COPD
- CHF
- Diabetes
- Frank's Healthcare providers
 - Primary Care, Cardiologist, Pulmonologist, Endocrinologist, Nutritionist, Physical Therapist, Pharmacist, Home Health.



Another View of Frank

- Primary Diagnosis
 - Anxiety, loneliness/isolation, insecurity, confusion, dependency, lack of confidence
- Secondary Diagnosis
 - COPD, CHF, Diabetes
- Primary interventions
 - Personal care coordination, integration of care by PCP team, determination of motivators, behavioral based motivational interventions, consolidation of meds/therapies

Sub population	Primary care	Role of patients & families	Cost control	Prevention and health promotion	Integration Micro & Macro
Robust	1.Everyone attached to PCP 2.Early warning system for change in category for patients	Implementation of programs that promote social gatherings for individuals with similar age, etc.	Early discharge planning	1.Flu/Influenza-H1N1 Programs 2.Silver Sneakers	Shared Care FP's and Psych Specialists
Major Chronic Condition	1.Registries with use of chronic care model 2.Up-skilling of primary care around geriatrics 3.Planned care around specific goals	1.Chronic disease self management training program 2.Family Caregiver Training 3.Social network assessment and support system	1.Medication Management-Therapeutic pharmacy intervention 2.Project At Home'- hospital level care delivered in home	Home safety survey	1.Medication reconciliation 2.Community Health team 3. Post discharge follow up calls
Advanced Illness (Chronic disease plus organ failure)	1.Transitions Programs 2.Complex Case Management/High Risk 3.Palliative Care Programs 4.Geriatric Assessment Units at Hospital and at Home	1.Respite Care 2.The patient never visits health care alone	Long term care-lowest care level assessment through social work	1.Registry of home-bound elders to access them for public health campaigns (i.e.. vaccination) and emergency situations 2. Support for staying in the home if desired	1.Coordination of specialty care 2.Coordination of roles of long term care, hospital, HHA and family
Severe Frailty or End of Life	1.Home based multidisciplinary primary care including; SNF, ALF, Foster Care 2.Comprehensive palliative care-	Reimbursement for family members who care for this group			EOL Liverpool Care Pathway-Identify patient in acute setting to ensure 'appropriate' patient centered care



Components of a Learning System for Pilot Testing

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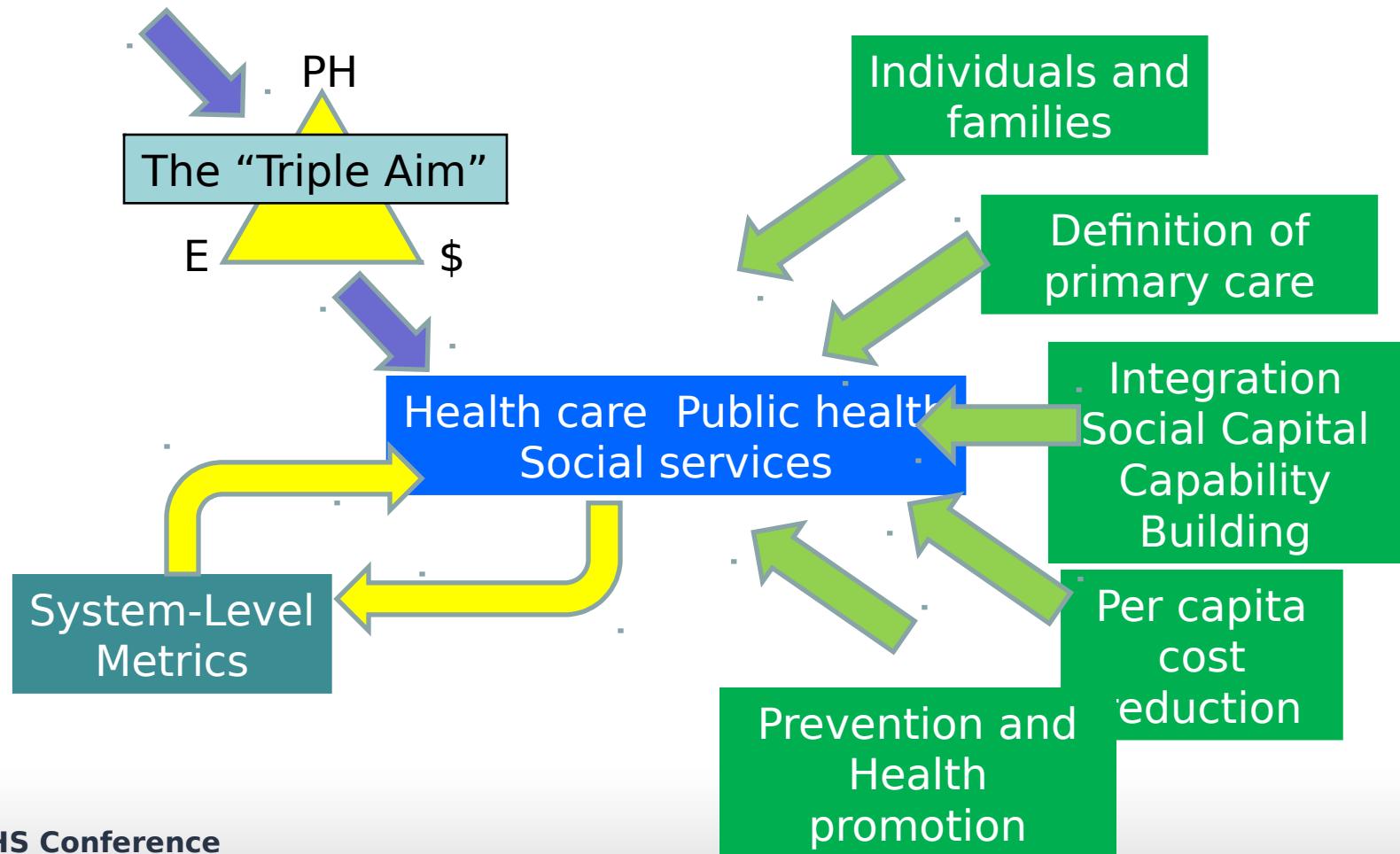
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the perspective of an individual member
of a defined population





Workgroups 2007-2011

INDIVIDUALS AND FAMILIES

- Children and Families
- Employed Population
- Individuals 65+
- Socially Complex
- Patient and Family Experiences
- Maximizing long term health for children

PRIMARY CARE

- Co-creation of health
- Medical Home and Primary Care Redesign
- Primary care 3.0



Workgroups 2007-2011

SYSTEM INTEGRATION

- Community Systems of Care: ACOs and the Triple Aim
- Regional Health Improvement Initiatives
- Applying the Triple Aim to a Region
- Regional Information Technology (IT)

PER CAPITA COST REDUCTION

- Specialty Waste and Overuse
- No New Money
- Reducing Clinical Variation
- Delivering within a 15% Cost Savings
- Ambulatory care sensitive conditions



Workgroups 2007-2011

PREVENTION AND HEALTH PROMOTION

- Population Health Management
- Prevention & Health Promotion, including Social Marketing
- Successful Coalitions and Population Health

CAPABILITY BUILDING

- Predictive Modeling
- Measurement
- Execution and the Triple Aim

HealthPartners

Topics

P P P

Measures

Diabetes

Community
4.5 million
↳ Plan
730,000

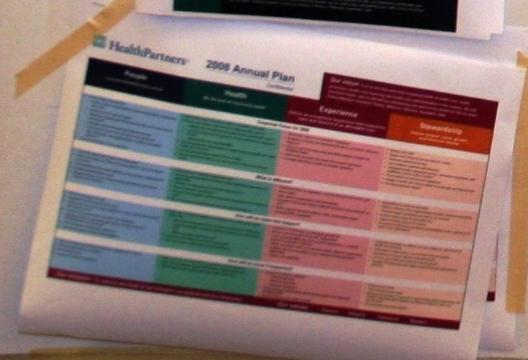
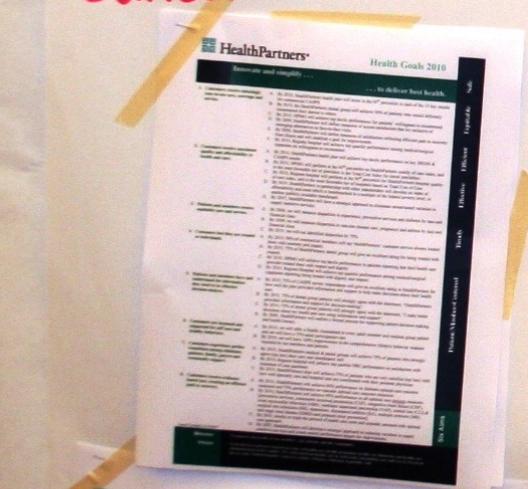
1. Per capita cost/
Pmpm

↳ Plan/HPMG
320,000
2. Equitable care
· economic
· race

3. Experience

4. Health
· Diabetes-optimal
care
· Cancer-tbd

Cancer



Interventions

- Exception reporting & follow-up
- Care Model Process (CMP)
- 10 case review & follow-up
- Community outreach/communication
- Diabetes Inertia Project
- CMP
- EMR module (customize with stage & tumor size)
- Disease Management Program
- 10 case review
- Case Management



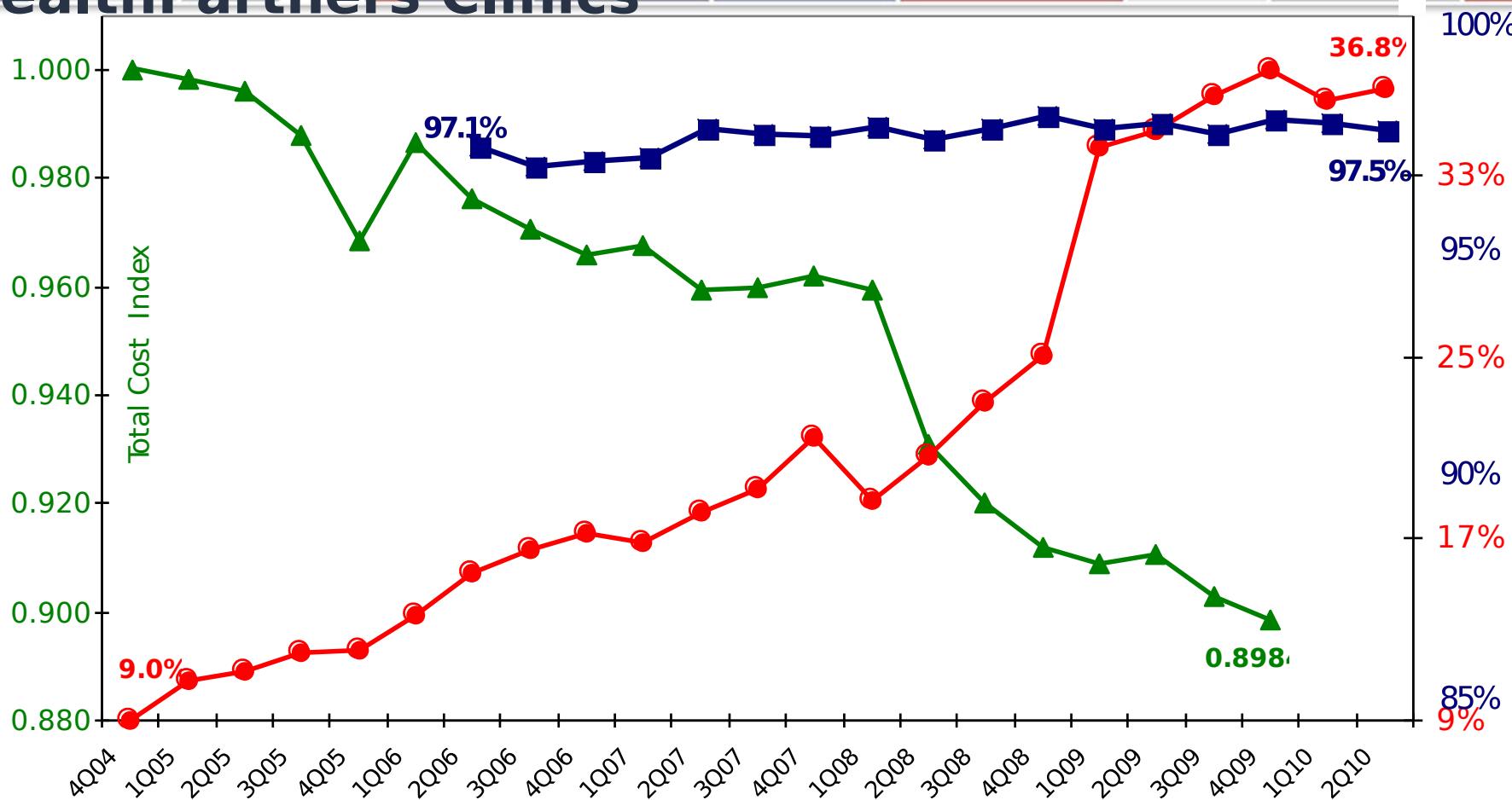
Partners for Better Health

Goals 2014

Health Success	Experience Success	Affordability Success
<p>Improved health for our customers and community as measured by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Better well being, more satisfied and healthy lives.• The best local and national health outcomes and the best performing health care costs in the region.	<p>Deliver an exceptional experience that customers want and deserve at an affordable cost as measured by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The best performance on customer's willingness to recommend our clinics, hospitals and health plan to family and friends.• Feeling well-supported, respected and cared for throughout life.	<p>Lower health care costs for our customers as measured by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cost trends that are at or below general inflation (Consumer Price Index, a leading economic indicator).• The best performing overall health care costs in the region.• HealthPartners clinics and hospitals will be in the best 10 percent in the region in overall costs of health care.

TRIPLE AIM: Health-Experience-Affordability

HealthPartners Clinics



Total Cost Index

(compared to statewide average)

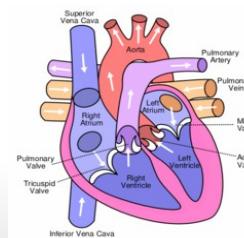
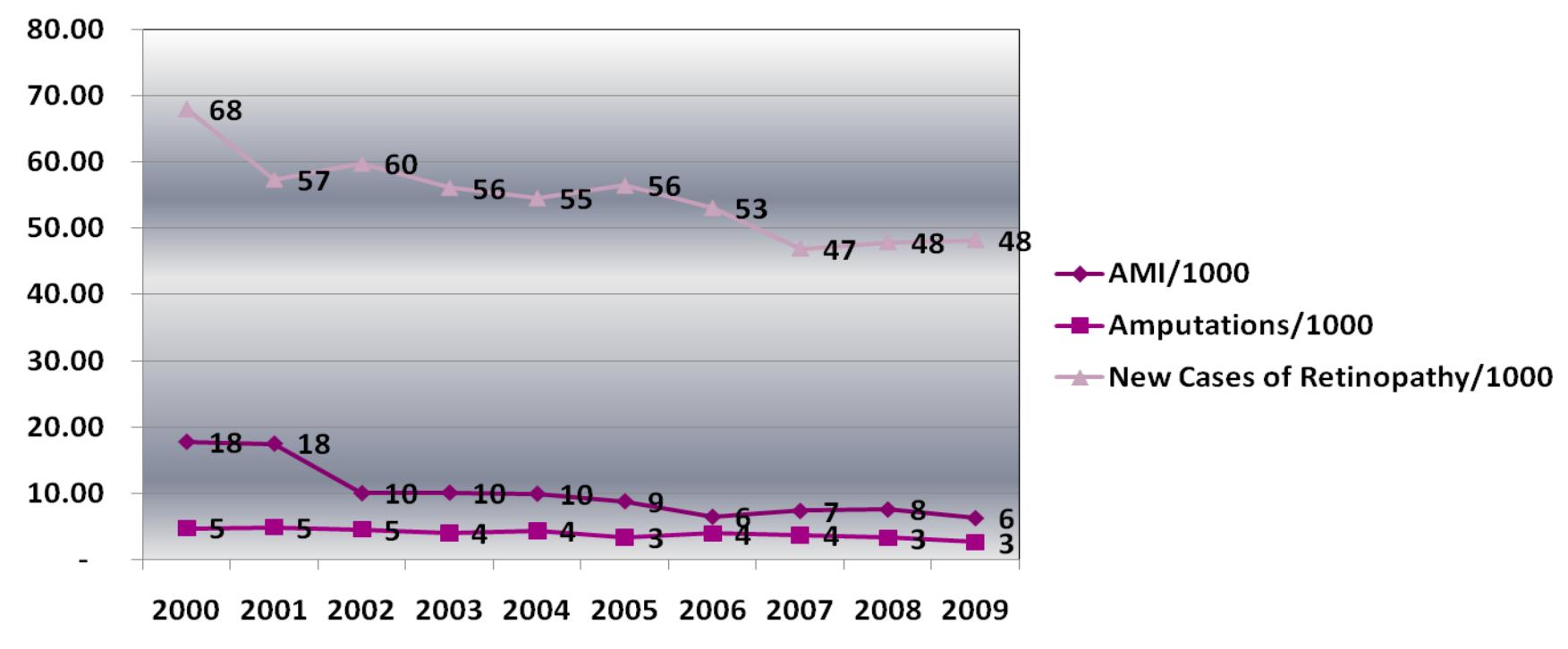
< 1 is better than network average

%patients with Optimal Diabetes Control*

* controlled blood sugar (per ICSI guideline A1C changed from < 7 to < 8 in 1st quarter 2009), BP & cholesterol, AND daily aspirin use, AND non-tobacco user

% patients “Would Recommend”
HealthPartners Clinics

Saves 364 Hearts, 68 Legs & 625 Pairs of Eyes Each Year (Diabetic Population)

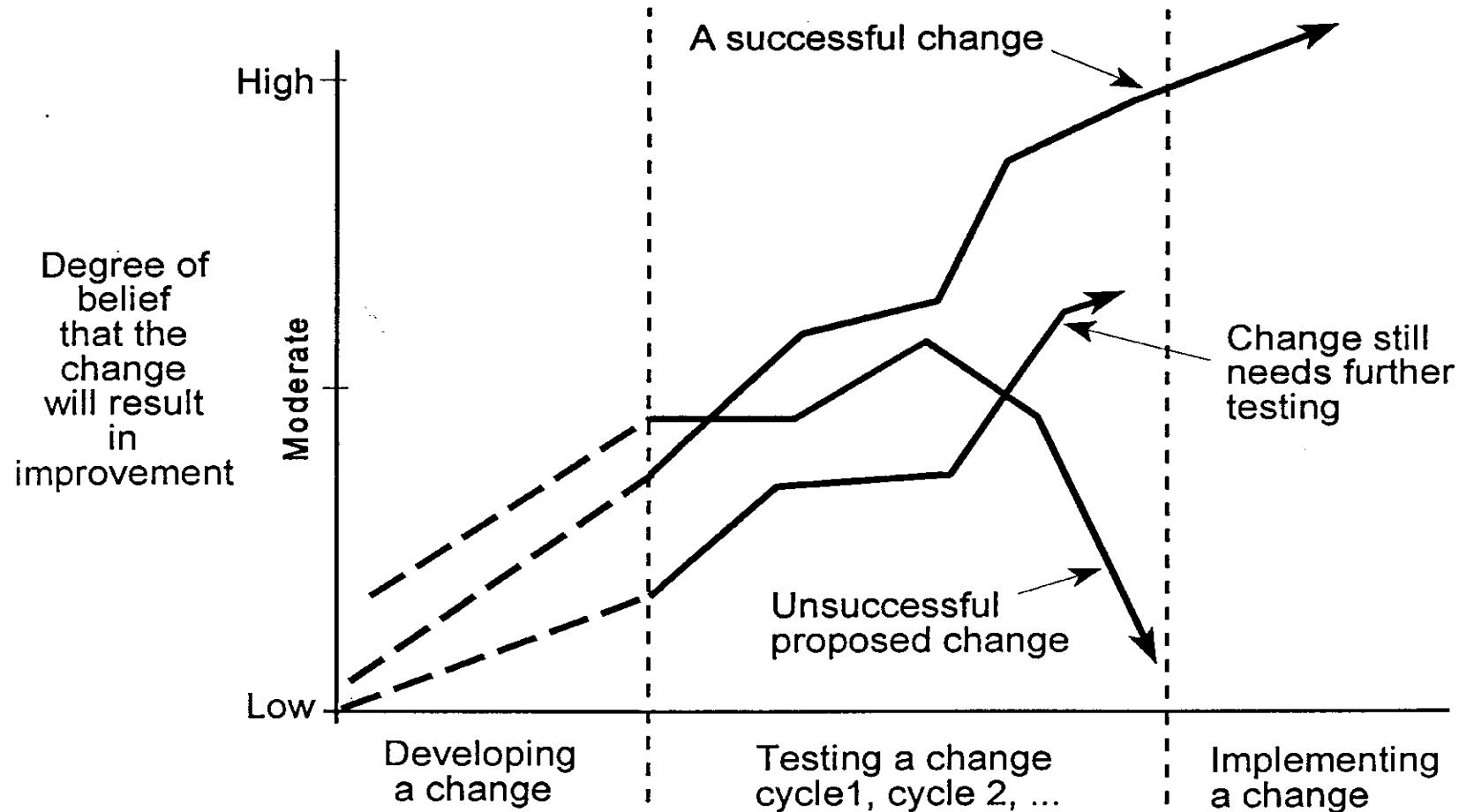


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COLLABORATIVE MODEL

Degree of Belief that Changes Will Result in Improvement



The Improvement Guide, page 97

2011 MHS Conference



Why Test?

- Possible Objectives of PDSA Cycles for Testing
 - Increase your belief that the change will result in improvement
 - Opportunity for learning from “failures” without impacting performance
 - Document how much improvement can be expected from the change
 - Learn how to adapt the change to conditions in the local environment
 - Evaluate costs and side-effects of the change
 - Minimize resistance upon implementation



Deciding on the Scale of the Test

CURRENT SITUATION
ORGANIZATION

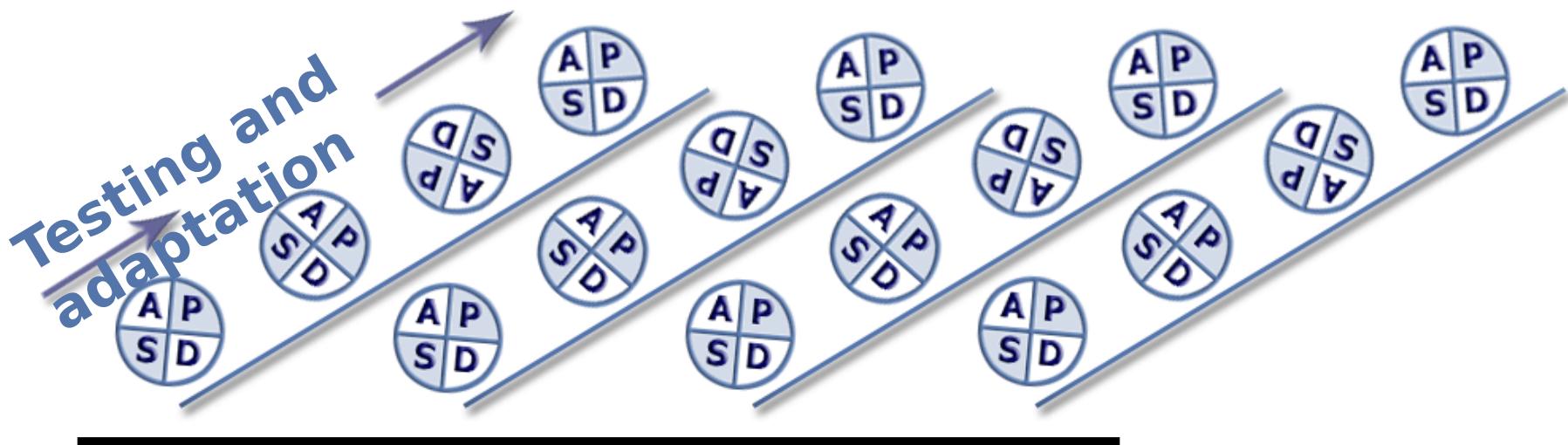
CURRENT COMMITMENT WITHIN

		NO COMMITMENT	SOME COMMITMENT	STRONG COMMITMENT
Low degree of belief that change idea will lead to Improvement	Cost of failure large	Very small-scale test	Very small-scale test	Very small-scale test
	Cost of failure small	Very small-scale test	Very small-scale test	Small-scale test
High degree of belief that change idea will lead to Improvement	Cost of failure large	Very small-scale test	Small-scale test	Large-scale test
	Cost of failure small	Small-scale test	Large-scale test	Implement



Multiple PDSA Cycle

"Ramps"



Work Down Backlog

Match Supply and

Manage the Optimize Room
Constraint and Equipment

Demand

Change Concepts



IHI Breakthrough Series (6 to 18 Months Time Frame)

Select Topic (Development Mission)

Expert Meeting

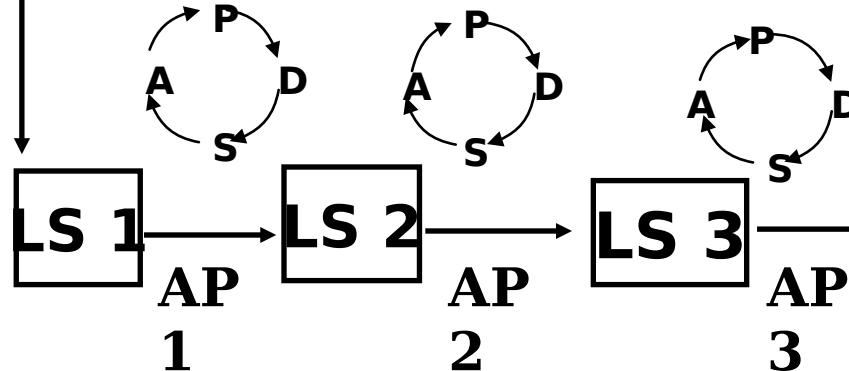
LS - Learning Session

AP - Action Period
2011 MHS Conference

Develop Framework & Changes
Planning Group

Participants (10-100 teams)

Prework



Dissemination
Holding the Gains
Publications
Congress
etc.

Supports

Email (listserv)	Phone Conferences
Visits	Assessments
Monthly Team Reports	



SPREAD AND SCALE-UP



Developing a Spread Aim

- Spread What:
- Target Goals:
- Spread to Whom:
- Time Frame:



Sample Spread Aim: Prevent Ventilator Associated Pneumonia

- Spread What: Ventilator Bundle
- Target Goals: Zero Cases of VAP
- Spread to Whom: All ICUs in our 10 hospital system
- Time Frame: By September 2011



Adoption is a DOING thing!

"BETTER IDEAS"

COMMUNICATED
In a certain way



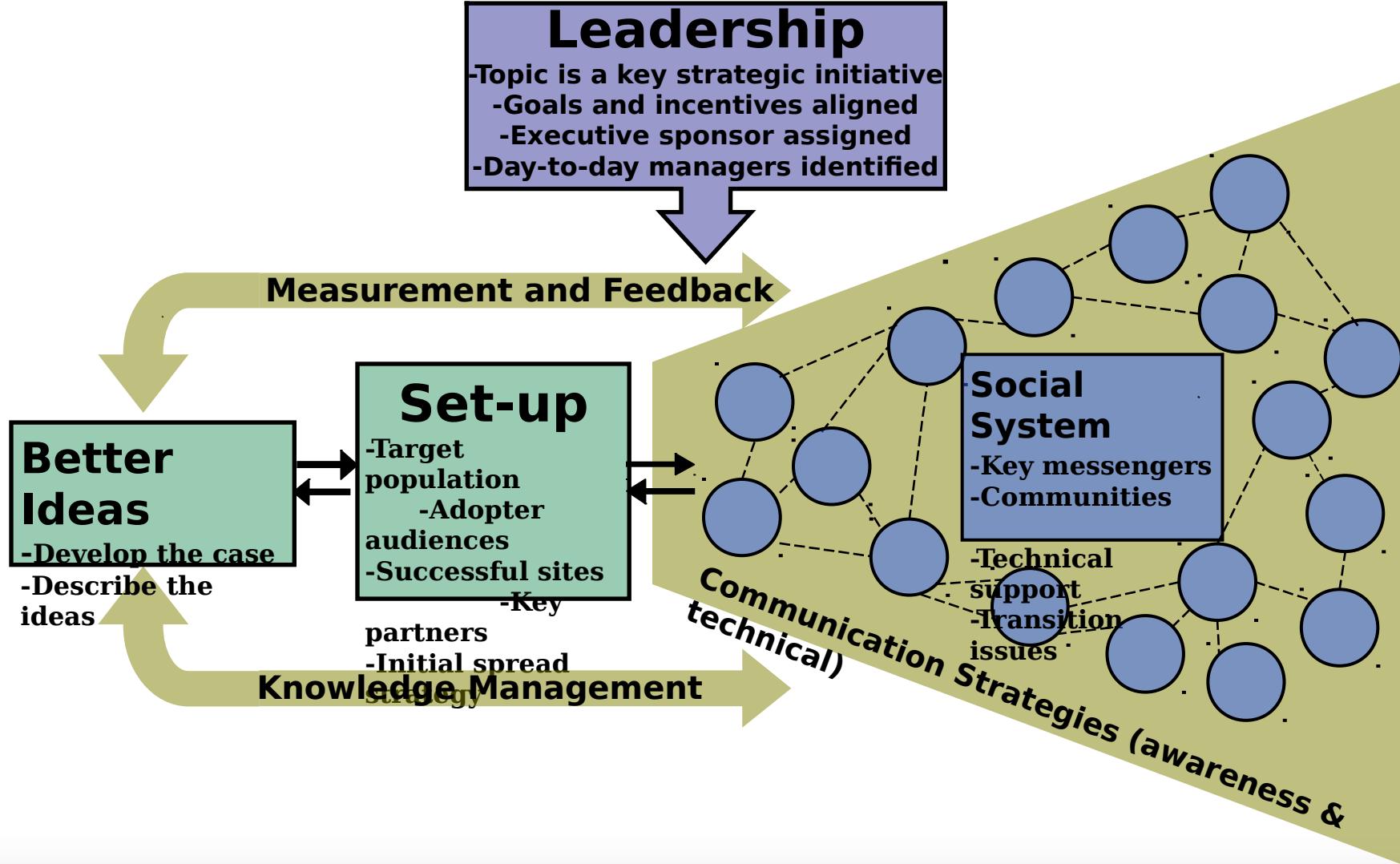
Thru a social system



Happens
over time



A Framework for Spread





Methods for Spread

- Natural diffusion
- Breakthrough Series Collaborative model
- Extension agents
- Emergency mobilization
- Campaign model
- Social movements
- Wave sequence (wedge and spread)
- Broad and deep
- Hybrid models



The WAY We Communicate Matters

**SHARE
INFORMATION**

**SHAPE
BEHAVIOR**



<u>General Publications</u>	<u>Personal Touch</u>	<u>Interactive Activities</u>	<u>Public Events</u>	<u>Face-to-face</u>
flyers	letters	telephone	road shows	one-to-one
newsletters	cards	email	fairs	mentoring
videos	postcards	visits	conferences	seconding
articles		seminars	exhibitions	shadowing
posters		learning sets	mass mtgs	
		modeling		



What's the Message?

- Relative advantage
- Compatibility
- Complexity
- Trialability
- Observability



- Better Ideas



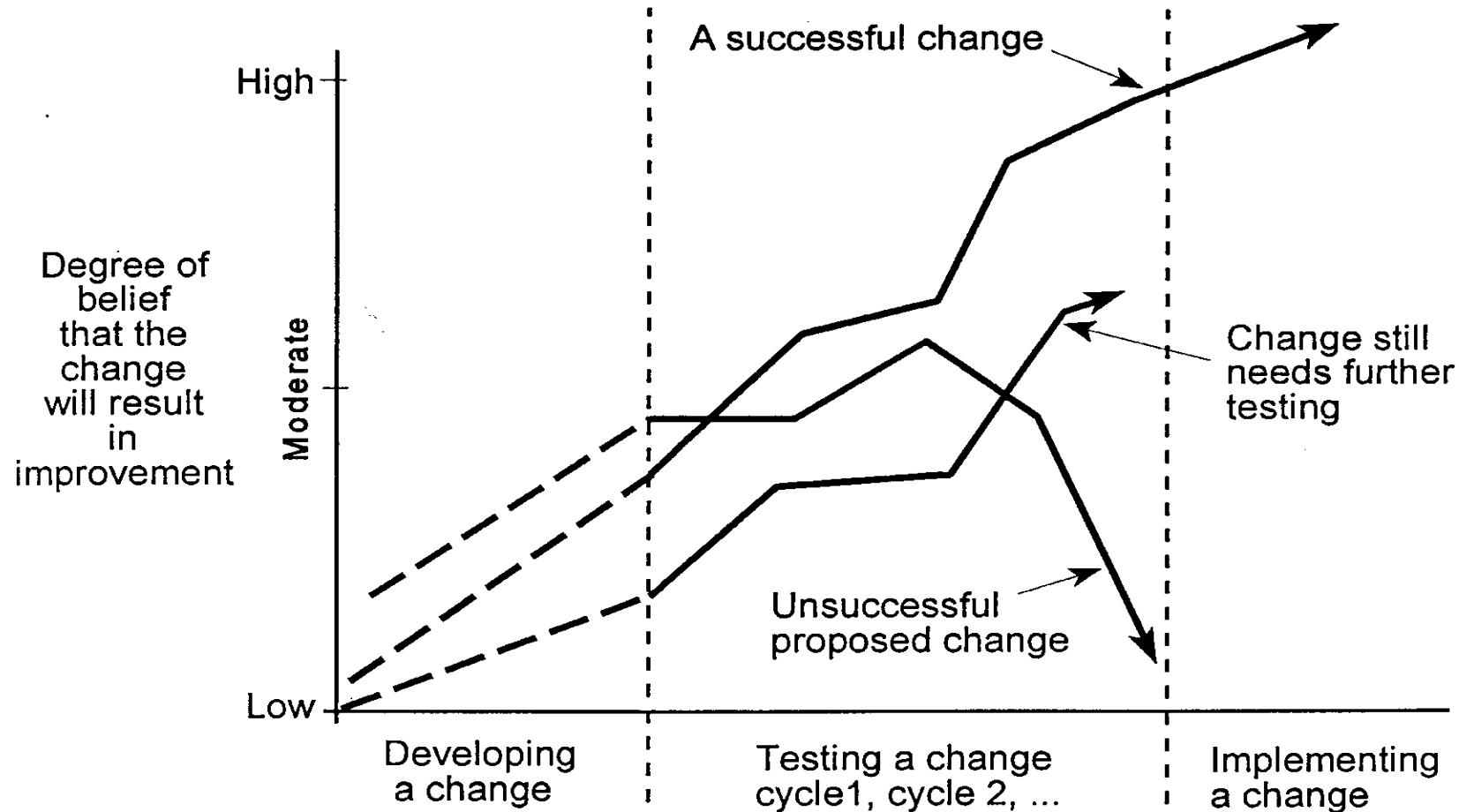
Spread Tracker

A=Planning B=Start C=In Progress D=Fully Implemented

	Pilot Unit 1	Pilot Unit 2	Spread Unit 1	Spread Unit 2	Spread Unit 3
Change 1	D	C	A	B	C
Change 2	D	C	B	B	C
Change 3	A	C	D	A	C
Change 4	D	C	B	A	B
Change 5	C	A	C	C	D
Change 6	C	D	C	C	A
Change 7	C	D	A	C	A
Change 8	C	B	A	C	D

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Degree of Belief that Changes Will Result in Improvement



The Improvement Guide, page 97



Thank You and More Information

- IHI: www.ihi.org
- The Improvement Guide, 2nd Edition, Langley, et al, John Wiley & Sons, 2009
- IHI White Papers:
<http://www.ihi.org/IHI/Results/WhitePapers/>
 - 3. The Breakthrough Series
 - 11. A Framework for Spread
 - 17. Planning for Scale
- Guide to Idealized Design:
<http://www.ihi.org/IHI/Topics/Improvement/ImprovementMethods/Literature/AGuidetodesignedDesign.htm>